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Management des ressources humaines — Indicateurs de recrutement



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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 260, Human resource management.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

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Human resource management — Recruitment metrics cluster

1 Scope

This document describes the elements of recruitment in the recruitment, mobility and turnover cluster. This document provides the formulae for comparable measures for internal and external reporting.

This document also highlights issues that need to be considered when interpreting the recruitment data, especially when deciding on the appropriate intervention internally and when reporting these to external stakeholders, such as regulators and investors.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Number of qualified candidates per position

4.1 General

ISO 30414 defines this metric as the number of applicants that meet the requirements of the job among all persons who applied for the job.

4.2 Purpose

This area describes the long-term ability to maintain or support an activity or process and adequate workforce over the longer term. This area concentrates on the whole process of maintaining a sustainable workforce, from recruitment.

4.3 Formula

For the purposes of this metric it is assumed that the number of qualified candidates refers to the number of qualified candidates applying to the number of vacant, advertised positions through the measurement period. The calculation of the number of qualified candidates per position should be consistent over time and may align with the financial year, the annual budgeting cycle or both. The point in time for calculation is at the end of each measurement period, such as the end of month one, the end of quarter two or the end-of-year totals.

Once established, the reporting should include the comparison of previous periods with the current period and past years with the current year. Three-to-five years is a typical comparison period. This measurement period will allow for trends to be established and further allow an organization to better manage expectations and outcomes by establishing targets for future comparison.